the abstracts and the arrangement of the text makes the reading an easier matter than to be expected. The book will be of interest not only to the embryologist and physiologist from the aspect of the pure principles of development and organization of the fetus and child, but as well to the pediatrist and obstetrician from the practical application of these principles to the problems of the newborn and growing child. The natural discussion of the merging borders of pathologic and normal physiology of the various periods serves only to enhance the value of the book, and it should be a welcome reference volume to the classes of readers named.

The book is divided into four parts: Part I takes up the physiology of the anteconceptional and conceptional germinal stages, with an extended discussion of the laws of heredity and the postconceptional or intra-uterine stage, the physiology of the developing child and the physiology of pregnancy. The chapters on fetal development and physiology comprise a full third of the text and form an exhaustive review of the literature of the past thirty years on this subject. Part II deals rather shortly with the physiology of birth. To the reviewer it seems that the scant paragraph on the effect of labor on the fetus might be lengthened to include a discussion of fetal asphyxia and some of the other forms of altered physiology which result in fetal death during birth. And while the spirit of criticism is present, it may be mentioned that in Part III the section on hemophilia is not fully covered at least in American literature. The postnatal stage, Part III, begins with the physiology of the neonatal period and thence progresses in an orderly manner through the various periods of infancy and childhood to puberty and adolescence, giving a history of the growth and development of the different body systems in their manifold physiologic changes. Part IV is an estimable *résumé* of the anatomic and physiologic peculiarities of the premature infant which merits more than passing attention. The text is interspersed with numerous illustrations, charts, tables and diagrams correlating the text and showing more clearly the application of the principles of physics and physical chemistry to the physiologic principles discussed. P. F. W.

RESEARCHES IN UROLOGY. COLLECTED REPRINTS FROM THE BRADY UROLOGIC INSTITUTE, Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, Baltimore. Volumes I and II, 1920.

THE reviewer was astonished, some years ago, to hear an enthusiastic novitiate in a specialty say that he had listed eighteen different problems for research investigation in his field that he felt would be interesting and productive. Doubting that any average specialist could write offhand a dozen such problems in his limited field of work, it is a real pleasure to find in these two

volumes, representing seven years' work, such a remarkable diversity of endeavor. There are 97 reprints representing 50 separate research studies, 22 articles dealing with interesting case reports and new operative procedures, and the remaining 25 are of general character, such as papers read before societies summarizing work along certain lines.

Volume I groups together papers on the kidney, the ureter and the bladder. Here will be found the collected reprints of Macht's work on the "pharmacology of the ureter," the effect of various poisons and alkaloids, leading up to the demonstration of the action of papaverin as the best inhibitor of smooth muscle spasm; Burns' work on thorium as an agent for pyelography; Geraghty on pyelitis, on bladder tumor, on primary hydronephrosis and on kidney function tests; Young on fulguration of incarcerated ureteral calculi, on his "punch" operation, on the surgical treatment of vesical diverticulæ, a valuable study on the embryology and surgery of double ureter and kidney, and a graphic description of the formation, building and operation of the Brady Institute.

Volume II groups together the papers on the prostate, the urethra and miscellaneous subjects. Again we find the pharmacological work of Macht, with the development of benzyl benzoate; White's, Davis's and Hinman's studies on urinary antiseptics, work that has produced at a later date mercurochrome; Young's researches with radium and surgery in prostatic carcinoma; Watson and Geraghty on the development and pathologic roles of the seminal vesicles; Hinman on testicular tumors; Young's new operation for epispadias and Young and Stone's operation for urethrorectal fistula.

There is no doubt that such centralization of interests is the ideal way to stimulate research. However, it is burdened at the same time with the artificial stimulus that production is essential. These volumes contain but little chaff and their greatest value lies in the grouping of allied papers otherwise scattered in the journal literature, in an appreciation of the splendid work being done for the advancement of knowledge, and in the incentive to new thoughts that their perusal gives. A word must be added to commend the excellent illustrations by Didiesch that many contain.

A. R.

MANUAL OF PEDIATRICS. FOR STUDENTS AND DOCTORS. By DR. WALTER BIRK, Professor of Pediatrics, University of Tübingen. Volume I. Fourth edition. Pp. 269; 25 illustrations. Bonn: A. Marcus & E. Weber, 1920.

THE first volume is devoted to the diseases of infancy. The first chapter gives the physiology and pathology of nursing, and